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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1910.

WHAT WOMAN HAS DONE WITHOUT THE BALLOT.

Mr. William Brown Meloney (not Molony, don't forget that), executive secretary to Mayor Gaynor, has written in the latest issue of Munsey's Magazine a most comprehensive and convincing review of "What women have accomplished without the ballot." It is a record of achievement against overwhelming odds that he presents. That woman is the real power behind the ballot is the thesis which he proves beyond doubt. Speaking of the work done by women in the last quarter of a century, Mr. Meloney says that there is a record "with which the nation must reckon. They have done big things and they have done little things; and they have done both big things and little things well."

The woman's club is a big factor in the life of the present, declares Mr. Meloney. Fifteen hundred thousand women are enrolled as club or association members in this country. There are more than 300,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. There are more than 2,000,000 women in strictly religious organizations, whose influence has also wrought toward the achievement of many a sorely needed reform.

That women's clubs are quasi-official in their relation to municipalities is one of the facts stated by Mr. Meloney, who observes:

"The women's clubs and organizations have reached a stage in their evolution where they have become a part of the complement of modern municipal government. Boards of health, city and town aldermanic boards, supervisors and councils, municipal officers, merchants' associations, and chambers of commerce have learned to rely on them and to claim them as important auxiliaries."

Volumes would be none too much for an enumeration of the things which women have accomplished, without the ballot, for the betterment of mankind. Here in this country women solved the problem of the discontent felt by the wives of Government employees living at Panama during the construction of the canal. President Roosevelt felt and Taft called on two women to solve the problem, and they solved it, very naturally, by providing on the island women's clubs and amusements—mark you, these two things are not at all the same. Two other women—society women at that—living in New York have dedicated six years of their lives to the cause of the blind. "They have struck a note which is bound to be heard around the world—the education of the public to the fact that one-third of the existing cases of blindness are due to ignorance and are preventable by the observance of simple precautions." Forty thousand children are born in New York city every year. Imagine, if you will, the tremendous good done by these two women, behind whose efforts now stand a powerful organization, as well as the municipal department of health.

The conservation of historic sites and buildings and objects of natural beauty has also enlisted the support of women. In California the women rescued the famous old missions from wreck and desecration. By their efforts the ruthless hewing down of the splendid redwoods in the California forests was checked and a park of twenty-five hundred acres of these noble trees established by their persistent endeavor. In New York the women have saved the world-famed Palisades of the Hudson from disfigurement and destruction and caused them to be protected and transformed into a riverside park.

A woman's organization—the Consumers' League—was founded in New York in 1890. By threatening to boycott stores which did not carry out its beneficent suggestions, it achieved many comforts for the working girl, gave her shorter hours, better health, more holiday time, and it further protected children who work, restricting the hours of labor for women in industrial establishments to ten hours the day. The law was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The women won. In rendering its decision, Mr. Justice Brewer congratulated the Oregon Legislature for putting such a law on its statute books.

"Women are playing a part of inestimable importance in the scheme of public health. It has been due to their agitation, more than to any other cause, that tenement houses, pure food, pure milk and clean bread laws are on the statute books of the nation and of the States, and are being enforced," well says Mr. Meloney.

It was largely the work of women's clubs in New Orleans and Baltimore that made those cities give up their ugly and disease-breeding sewerage systems. The women's clubs of Philadelphia employed engineers and drew plans and made a corrupt city council order a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for a sand filter water system. Women

aided materially in driving away the cholera scare of 1892. They found the best spots and exposed them and had them destroyed. Philadelphia city women hounded the Pennsylvania Legislature for three years for a law making it compulsory for trolley companies to vestibule their platforms to protect motormen. The company spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to fight this law, but it finally capitulated to the women. In Chicago the women have caused members of their sex to be made governors for the female insane patients in the State hospital. In San Francisco, when a few years ago the bubonic plague threatened the city, it was the women who found out the dangerous places and reported them, endangering their own lives. They have in many cities worked wonders in street cleaning, in the regulation of slaughter-houses, and in general city improvement and city beautification. They have established playgrounds; they have abated great public nuisances; they have saved the great historic shrines and buildings of the nation from destruction.

In short, without the ballot, the women of America have wrought with giant strength for the real progress of the nation. They have conserved the health and happiness of thousands upon thousands who toll; they have made cities more beautiful and more wholesome to live in; they have fought disease successfully, and they have warded it off successfully. They have done it for love of country and for the love of their fellow men and women—unselfishly they have done these noble and patriotic deeds. If they have done all this without the ballot, may we not well ask, "What could they not do with the ballot?"

PREACHERS' SONS.

Proverbial is the wickedness of the son of the minister. If ever one goes wrong the common plea in excuse is, "Oh, well, he was just another one of those preachers' sons." Sons of men in other professions commit crimes; but no reference is made afterwards to the vocation of the father. This common expression arises from that narrow and sometimes ill-begotten opinion which holds the preacher to a strict accountability for the fallibility and weakness of human nature and human character.

In this connection, the Omaha Daily News well says:

"It must not be forgotten that while your minister is doing a thousand and one things for the spiritual comfort of the members of his congregation on a salary that most bricklayers would despise, his children must necessarily be neglected to that extent; and that they have each the same temptations to struggle against that your boy and girl face."

The News also gives the following list of eminent Americans who were the sons of ministers. It is a brief list in comparison to that which might be given, but it is enough to illustrate the fact that preachers' sons make their mark in the world just like the sons of men in other vocations:

Oliver Wendell Holmes, author; Edward Everett Hale, statesman and educator; John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence; Jonathan Edwards, theologian; Increase Cotton, former president of Harvard; Cotton Mather, author and scholar; George Bancroft, statesman and historian; Louis Agassiz, naturalist; Henry Clay, statesman and orator; Ralph Waldo Emerson, essayist and poet; David Dudley Field, jurist; Stephen J. Field, Justice United States Supreme Court; Cyrus W. Field, founder of the Atlantic Cable Company; John B. Gordon, soldier and statesman; Henry Ward Beecher, preacher and reformer; Samuel F. B. Morse, artist and inventor; James Russell Lowell, author and diplomat; Francis Pickens, historian; Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States; David J. Brewer, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Jonathan P. Dolliver, Senator; Henry James, novelist; Richard Watson Gilder, editor and poet; Lyman Abbott, preacher and editor. There are others, too many to enumerate, enough to prove that were all men's sons up to the average made by preachers' sons there would be a much higher average.

That is rather imposing evidence against the common expression which all of us have heard. Some people expect the sons of ministers to be immaculate candidates for translation, but they are just like other sons—no worse, and sometimes a great deal better.

THE GREATEST GAME.

The world's series of baseball games arrests and holds popular interest as only few extraordinary events could possibly do. Millions of people, men, women and children, have hung with bated breath on the all-too-slow bulletins from these great games between the Cubs and Athletics. Airships may fly, but the eyes of the people are fixed on mental and actual score boards. Mention of the "Big Stick" now suggests to the average man only the bat of Baker or Tinker, and the reader of the newspaper is more interested in the "dope" about one inning than in the whole fate and fortunes of Manuel. There are a lot of people who do not know who Manuel is, and do not care to know; but all these would get a 100 mark on the life and times of Connie Mack. People who have a dim idea of what Gettysburg was about will remember for months every detail of that triumph of the Cubs yesterday—they will not only know 'twas a famous victory; but they will know every incident that happened in it as it has been flashed to them in the absorbing pink sheets of the daily newspapers.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country of ours who could not get into school on their knowledge of science and literature, but they could win with ease and distinction the degree of Doctor of Baseball History, if there were any such degree. There are veritable baseball scholars in all the cities of the nation—men who know baseball history and baseball biography better than historians know their times and sources. It may be deplored, but the sporting writers of America are now

being more popularly read than Shakespeare and other literary luminaries. The average pink sheet writer is producing printed matter that is read by countless thousands, for the paper after it is read by one passes through a legion of second hands.

It is to be doubted whether the Roman populace, in the Coliseum, gazing upon gladiators and upon lions devouring mighty men, were wrought up to that pitch of excitement and interest which one game of the world's series creates among the American people everywhere. Nearly every man who knows anything about baseball has a vivid mental picture of the diamond where the baseball Titans are striving for the triangular bit of cloth—and many coffers full of shekels. To this average man these players seem all most present, for to him they are not chessmen on a distant chess board, but real, live, red-blooded men, battling with all the might of brain and brawn for the baseball supremacy of the universe.

The other day at Suffolk the proceedings of an important political convention were stopped so that the members might hear the score from one of these games in the world's series. In Chicago a jury was so interested and absorbed in thinking about the Cubs in Philadelphia that the judge ordered a balliff to go out and get the bulletins and read them to the jury from time to time, so that it could think about the case. There is probably no precedent for the judge on this point, but he had saving common sense, and probably caused justice to be rendered in a case where the jurymen might have been worrying about the fate of the Cubs rather than that of the prisoner at the bar.

These are but sporadic examples. There must be hundreds like them. Clerks in offices, miners beneath the earth, sailors at sea, men in the mountains and in the desert places, bank presidents and janitors, Italian laborers and Newport Lily-fingers—all these are thinking about one thing and very little about anything else—the fight between the Cubs and the Athletics. Baseball is not only the great national game of America, it is the greatest game in the civilized world.

THE DESECRATION OF MUSIC.

One of the strangest results of the popularity of comic operas that are known as "reviews" or as "follies" of this or that year is that classical music appears in these productions, veiled as it is in a parody. The ballad makers cannot write enough music and cannot write it fast enough, and the result is that the melodies of the masters are drawn on for musical food for comic opera patrons. A song introduced at a roof garden show in New York last summer used as its music an interlude from "Lysistrata" by Lincke, but the song was entitled on the programme "Nix on the Glow-Worm, Lena."

In a so-called review at a Broadway theatre, now running in New York, there is a scene representing an Oriental landscape. The stage is occupied by hourlies in spangled draperies. Dusky slaves wave flags and banners, and the "leading lady" begins to sing a song to the effect that "Samson was an operatic coon." She makes further references in the song to the story of Samson and Delilah, and in the chorus works in that beautiful refrain of Saint-Saens, "Reponds a ma Tendresse." A famous masterpiece is thus resolved into ragtime. The copyright on "Samson and Delilah" has long ago expired, and Saint-Saens can do nothing about it.

"Barelegged, barefoot and barefaced" dancers have already gone through numberless exhibitions on the stage under the name of "art," to Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and other like works. Yet they are now singing the beautiful air in New York slang under the title, "That Mesmerizing Mendelssohn Tune." In like manner, Rubinstein's melody in F has been transformed under the name, "The Lovin' Melody That Rubinstein Wrote." The famous Offenbach number, the barcarole from "Les Contes d'Hoffman," is now served up on the comic opera boards as "That Dreamy Barcarole Tune."

The tone poets of Tin Pan Alley are thus using the works of famous composers to fill out the gaps which their imagination and invention cannot span. There is supposedly no way to stop it, and patrons of grand opera can no longer feel elated that they exclusively hear the music of the masters. There is this satisfaction, however, for the modesty of the masters—at least, their names are vailed.

THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE.

This is a time of forecasts, both conservative and extravagant. Those which are based on a careful study of political conditions in the various Congressional districts are most informing, and are all too few. The latest is that of the "Success" Magazine, which has been widely noticed.

This publication divides the 391 Congressional districts thus:

Republicans, 160.
 Democrats, 168.
 Close, probably Republican, 29.
 Close, probably Democratic, 21.
 Total, probably Republican, 189.
 Total, probably Democratic, 183.
 Doubtful, 13.

According to this estimate, the House will be almost exactly balanced, with the probability of a Republican majority of two or three votes. While admitting that there will be a large increase in Democratic membership, "Success" asserts that "there will be no Democratic landslide. To our way of thinking, there is going to be a mighty big one, but the elections next month will settle the dispute as to that."

The inference to be drawn from the extended explanation given by this magazine as to the improbability of a Democratic landslide is that the Progressive Republicans will prevent what might have been Democratic victory.

It is there had been nothing but conservative alignment in the Republican party. It declares that there will be little Republican bolting in districts where Insurgent Republicans are running.

The thirteen doubtful districts mentioned in the tabulated forecast by "Success" certainly deserve that adjective. Most truly does the magazine assert that "there is so even a balance of probabilities that we cannot possibly predict the result without resorting to mere guesswork."

There can be little doubt that the balance of power in the next House will be decided by the results in these thirteen districts, and that upon the number thirteen rests the evil fortune of one of the two great parties.

Here is a concise resume of the situation in these districts at the last election: The Tenth Massachusetts District (in the city of Boston), now represented by a Democrat (O'Connell), who won at the last election by four votes out of 35,000 cast; the Twenty-third New York (Albany district), now represented by a Republican (Southwick), who won the last election by 585 votes out of 63,000 cast; the Second New Jersey, now represented by a Republican (Gardner), who won the last election by 3,400 votes out of 45,000 cast; the Sixth Indiana District, now represented by a Republican (Barnard), who won the last election by 1,100 votes out of 55,000 cast; the Seventh Indiana District, now represented by a Democrat (Korby), who won the last election by 653 votes out of 70,000 cast; the Ninth Indiana, now represented by a Democrat (Morrison), who won the last election by 1,100 votes out of 56,000 cast; the Eleventh Indiana District, now represented by a Democrat (Rau), who won the last election by 1,200 votes out of 53,000 cast; the First Michigan, now represented by a Republican (Denby), who won the last election by 9,000 votes out of 53,000 cast; the First Iowa, represented by a Republican (Kennedy), who won the last election by 1,600 votes out of 36,000 cast; the Second Iowa, now represented by a Republican (Dawson), who won the last election by 1,900 votes out of 45,000 cast; the Sixth Iowa, now represented by a Republican (Kendall), who won the last election by less than 300 votes out of 49,000 cast.

The two remaining doubtful districts are in our neighboring State, North Carolina. The Fifth North Carolina District is now represented by Morehead, a Republican, who won his election the last time by less than 200 votes out of 38,000 cast. Cowles, Republican, represents the Eighth North Carolina, but he gained his seat at the last election by only 1,400 votes out of 32,000 cast.

Four of these doubtful and decisive districts are represented by Democrats, whilst the Republicans represent nine of them. Success says: "The fact that the Republicans now have nine of the thirteen districts is the sole justification for our statement that the probabilities are slightly in favor of a Republican majority of two or three."

This estimate figures upon at least one Republican representative from Virginia, but, in our opinion, a solid Democratic delegation will go to Congress from the Old Dominion. It is practically certain that Sleep is already defeated, and the Democratic batteries that have been touched off in the Fifth are making it more of a certainty every day that Judge Saunders will go back to his seat in the House to be a continuing credit to the Democratic party.

Another thing is certain—and that is that all this talk about the probability of Democratic success both in the Congressional elections and in the contest for the Presidency is based on undeniable facts. Well may the Republicans mutter to themselves in the darkness of their councils that epigram of Grover Cleveland—"It is a condition, and not a theory that confronts us."

The Republicans have been sitting on the wall a long time, but like Humpty-Dumpty, they are going to have a mighty "big fall" in the next two years.

THE PROFESSOR IN POLITICS.

New Jersey folk have dubbed that eminent Virginian, Woodrow Wilson, "the scholar in politics." Some use this title in a derisive sense, while to others it has direct appeal. Those who are prone to laugh at an academic figure in practical politics are sometimes right, for there are degree men and college professors who are not worth their salt, more pedantic mannikins, scholars, perhaps, but men, never. On the other hand, there are many strong men in college faculties who are conspicuously able to cope with shrewd politicians and prove themselves practical men of affairs. Dr. Wilson is one of these, as his campaign has proved. Champ Clark is another example of the success of the academic politician, for the leader of the Democrats in the House and its next speaker, used to be a college president. There are many other instances of this sort.

Is it not pertinent to inquire whether, after all, the college professor or president should not have a strong political following? The average professor or college head, if he be popular, and very many are, comes into contact with hundreds of representative future citizens every year. He knows the coming voters of the State, and they know him and know him for what he is worth. If these young men like him, they will remember him kindly through life. Say what you will about college education, the average college graduate yields a strong influence wherever he lives and moves. Let one of their old college teachers that they liked enter into the political field and alumni are most likely to back him up to a man. They know him, they have measured his ability, they can judge the civic worth of the man.

THE DAY'S WORK.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
 "As every day's work required,"—1 Chron. xli. 37.

The secret of religion, of duty, of happiness, is to do our day's work whilst it is called to-day, and to leave the morrow to God. Much of the misery of this world is caused by neglect of this rule. The careless man, brought suddenly face to face with ruin, says, "Let me arrange my business." The indifferent man, suddenly brought near to death, cries: "Let me set my spiritual house in order; let me try to atone for past neglect."

This is all wrong. It is leaving part of to-day's work for to-morrow. God's true servant is not necessarily the man who does some great things, but he who is faithful always and tries to do his duty to God and his neighbor every day "as every day's work requires."

Do not talk about what you are going to do—do it. Too many of us waste our time in saying what great things we would do for God's glory if we only had the money or the opportunity. We cannot all build a church or endow a hospital, but we can be honest, upright and faithful to our duties; we can make our home happy by being unselfish and good-tempered; we can speak a kind word or take a sweet flower to a sick neighbor, and "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We would save many a heartache, many an anxious thought for the future, if we would try, by God's help, to live to God and man "as every day's work requires," leaving to God the cares of to-morrow.

God only gives His servants work for each day; so much to do, so much to bear, because He knows we are only strong enough for the day's labor and the day's trial. Let us not strain our sight by trying to look far into the future; let us not waste our strength by trying to bear burdens before they are laid on us. Let us not always be crying with the holy women in the gospel, "Who will roll away the stone for us?" We shall find that God's angel has done that all in good time. Rather let us keep our thoughts fixed on the narrow path of each day, and try to do each work as it meets us, face each trouble as it comes, fight each enemy as it attacks us. We must strive by God's grace to labor for Him, to trust in Him, to pray to Him under all circumstances. We need to do our work in such a way that men may see we are trying to serve Christ, "doing all to the glory of God."

Look at the life of Elijah and you will see a man terribly in earnest, not seeking popularity or favor of men, but content to do his duty. Look at Elijah on Mount Carmel, fearless in the presence of the 450 priests of Baal, and here we learn that he who puts his trust in the Lord will not fear what man can do unto him.

Elijah repaired the altar of God which had fallen. He might as easily have built a new altar, but he did not. Some of us have need to do likewise. There is God's altar in our family life; have we allowed that to fall into neglect? Are we suffering our children to grow up around us without family prayer, without gathering them at God's altar? If so let us begin at once to repair the altar of God which has broken down. There is God's altar in our own individual life; have we let that fall into ruin? Are our private prayers neglected? If so, try to amend these grievous faults, repair the altar of God which is broken. Alone for past neglect; come back like the prodigal to your Father's house.

It is hard to persevere and keep on in well-doing. Look at Elijah fleeing from Jezebel into the wilderness, weary and sick at heart, requesting for himself that he may die. It is hard to believe that this can be the same Elijah who feared not the 450 priests of Baal. Now he has grown weary; he wants to give up his work, and asks that he may die. Many an earnest, faithful heart has felt as Elijah did. The strongest has his weak place. Many a Christian who successfully bears the great troubles of life is rendered fretful and impatient by some trifling domestic worry. God's angel showed Elijah miraculous food and commanded him to eat, because the journey was too great for him. Likewise Jesus commands us: "Take, eat; this is My body, for without Me ye can do nothing."

In conclusion, let us look at Elijah carried to God in a chariot of fire, and we learn that the death of every true hero of God is a triumph, the soul's glorious return to the God who gave it.

The dying Christian who has fought the good fight may cry with truth, "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Ah, Colonel Livingston, you are a brand from the burning," is said to have been the greeting with which the distinguished Georgian was received by Mr. Tatt, on Thursday when he called at the White House. The saying was wholly Calvinistic; but it didn't seem to it, for they do say that Leonidas was utterly consumed at the recent Democratic primaries in Georgia. No flowers.

The Dukes of Parma and Modena, when driven from their thrones in the troubles of 1859, preceding for in the Kingdom of United Italy, refrained from abdicating, and were treated until the end of the lives as de jure sovereigns of their respective countries. In 1930, Grand Duke Leopold IV. abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Ferdinand IV., in the hope of saving the situation; but six months later Grand Duke Ferdinand was forced to abandon the throne and country. He, however, refrained from abdicating, and like the late Dukes of Parma and Modena was always treated as a

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no censors or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The Seven Bibles.

Please name the seven Bibles of the world. P. D.
 The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Vedas of the Scandinavians, the Five Pillars of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is composed of old sayings from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud and the Gospel of St. Baruch. The Vedas of the Scandinavians, which are the oldest of the world, are the Five Pillars of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is composed of old sayings from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud and the Gospel of St. Baruch. 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